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licans. It cost him \$107,000 to do it; whether the expenditure was legitimate will be one of the critical problems for the historian of the progressive movement. And for him this book will be a valuable source. It will be supplemented by the LaFollette autobiography and the privately printed memoirs of Henry C. Payne and John L. Mitchell.

F. L. P.

William Rockhill Nelson. The story of a man, a newspaper, and a city.

By members of the staff of the Kansas City Star. (Cambridge: Riverside press, 1915. 274 p.)

For twenty years, approximately from 1870 to 1890, Kansas City was the product, jointly and almost equally, of Missouri valley births and of immigration from the rest of the United States. It was composite-American in its outlook upon life, and derived so much of its leadership from mature men, ripened in other sections, that it was more thoroughly typical of the whole United States than it has been since 1890, when the local-born began to gain over the incomers. Among these incomers none contributed more in tone and definition than William Rockhill Nelson, a Hoosier, forty years old and ambitious to become a journalist, who published the first number of the *Kansas City Evening Star* on September 18, 1880. The editorial giants were still living when he began, — White, Watterson, Reid, Halsted, and Pulitzer, — but the day of personal journalism was closing, and the *Star*, with the *Courier Journal*, was destined to bring it to its end. This volume is a work of affection, uncritical and superlative, but not concealing the energies that gave the *Star* its brilliance.

F. L. P.

History of Arizona. By Thomas Edwin Farrish, Arizona historian. In two volumes. (Phoenix: The state, 1915. 392; 348 p. \$1.50)

The background of Arizona history is large. On the one side one may trace it from the Spanish conquest of Mexico through the northward advance of missionaries and conquistadores in the early sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and on the other from the English settlement of the Atlantic seaboard through the westward movement of American pioneers in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. But in the period covered by these volumes, that is, down to 1863 or 1864, there is little distinctive, individualistic history for the region. It is mainly incidental, episodal. Spanish priests and explorers; American fur traders, prospectors, and soldiers, — generally destined elsewhere, — passed through the country and recorded their experiences, which were frequently stirring enough to make a thrilling tale; but of colonization and purposeful development of a commonwealth there was none.

These volumes are a fairly skilful and quite entertaining compilation of quotations from Bancroft and Bandelier on the Spanish-Mexican period and from the reminiscences and reports of American pioneers and military officers after that time. Three-fourths of the text is quoted matter. Six chapters are devoted to "Early Spanish explorations" and "Early Spanish missions and missionaries;" but Kino, the only missionary who ever gave his primary attention to Arizona, is given only four pages. Following the American conquest three chapters are given to railroad surveys and transportation projects, three to "Early mines and mining," three to the contest for Arizona during the civil war, two to territorial organization, eight to Indians, and nine to early settlers and settlements. A list of chapter titles illustrates the absence of any plan of organization, except, to some extent, a chronological one. Interspersed with other chapters, the Indians appear under "Troubles with the Indians," "Indian raids and outrages," "The Navajos," "The Crabb massacre," "Indians — massacres — outrages — raids," "Indian hostilities." American pioneers appear under "Early American occupation," "Early settlements and first attempts at organization of territory," "Early days in Arizona," "Early pioneers and settlers" (six chapters). In that portion of the text written by the compiler a few inaccuracies are noted: in the light of the researches of Messrs. Adams and Rives, it requires hardihood to assert without qualification that England "was preparing to seize" California in 1846 (vi, and 1:149); it was not Alarcón (1:19), but Kino, a hundred and forty years later, who settled the fact that California was not an island; the democratic platform of 1844 claimed to 54° 40', not to 59° 40' (1:119. This, of course, may be a misprint); it was Tyler's pleasure to notify Texas of the passage of the joint resolution for annexation, not Polk's "first official act" (1:119). Each volume is separately and adequately indexed, but there is neither bibliography nor bibliographical notes. There are illustrations, but no map. These are omissions which subsequent volumes in the series should supply.

EUGENE C. BARKER

Travels in Alaska. By John Muir. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin company, Cambridge: Riverside press, 1915. 327 p. \$2.50 net)

This is the last book from the pen of the author and was in fact put into shape for publication only after he had passed away. While all of Muir's books are charming, this one presents peculiar features of interest in addition to the pleasing literary style and scientific accuracy that characterize the others.